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When a store offers you "something just as good" in place of what you want, if you are a sensible citizen you decline the substitute and go elsewhere.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

HUNGARIANS ARE LOYAL

Seek Naturalization So They May Fight Mexico.

South Bend, Ind., April 21.—Hungarian residents of South Bend began applying for naturalization papers to-day so they could take part in war with Mexico in

case of a conflict. They had previously been refused when they applied for enlistment. Many of them have served in the Hungarian army.

The Polish Falcons, of South Bend, a military organization of 112 infantrymen and a band of twenty-two pieces, and the local camp of Spanish War Veterans, consisting of ninety men, have decided to volunteer if war is declared.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
DURING THIS WEEK

AT THE
Old Store, 308 Fifth Avenue

This building has been leased and will be vacated next Saturday, April 25th.

New Building, 538-540 Fifth Ave., at 45th St.

USE OF MILITIA SERIOUS PROBLEM

Authorities Puzzled Pending Enactment of Volunteer Army Law.

CANNOT BE SENT OUT OF COUNTRY

Department Flooded Meanwhile with Applications for Commissions.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 21.—The military authorities are confronted with a state of confusion which threatens to surpass that which prevailed in 1898, if there is any need for an advance of the army in Mexico. The War Department is being deluged in every mail with applications for commissions in the volunteer army, authority for which has not been granted by Congress, although some months ago the House passed Representative Hay's volunteer army bill, and yesterday, after much procrastination, the Senate passed the bill in an amended form, requiring that it go to conference for the adjustment of the differences between the two houses.

In the mean time nothing has been done by the administration toward the amendment of the existing militia law, although a draft of a new bill was agreed upon six months ago by the War Department and the national guard authorities. The Secretary of War was notified by leaders in Congress that there would be no support of any measure pertaining to the organized militia which involved an increase of pay of personnel, and the proposed bill involved an increase of \$15,000,000 in militia appropriations.

Under existing law, and probably under any law which Congress would enact, the militia cannot be used in Mexico if it shall so develop, as most army officers believe it will, as to require intervention and the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops.

Militia Must Stay at Home.

Under an opinion of the Attorney General, the organized militia, as such, cannot be employed outside the territory of the United States. It will take an amendment to the Constitution to permit such employment of these troops. It is, therefore, a problem to determine by what measures and to what extent the organized militia, trained and equipped at federal expense, may be utilized in any movement into Mexico.

Some of the military authorities believe it will be necessary to convert the militia into volunteers, but the volunteer army act has not yet been signed, and it promises to be another of the eleventh-hour makeshifts to which the government has resorted in time of war. The lesson of 1898 was forgotten by Congress, and this administration has not followed up as closely as it should have done the House bill, which was comfortably shelved in the Senate Military Committee.



FURS IN COLD STORAGE

Better entrust them now to the care of Bloomingdale's Fur Storage Vaults, located in this establishment.

These cold air compartments are efficiently equipped for the safe and proper storage of furs, fur garments, rugs, etc., and charges are moderate.

Furs are thoroughly cleaned (no extra charge) before they are stored.

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To be sold Thursday and Friday afternoons, April 23rd and 24th, at 2:30 o'clock at the

Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth St.

STATE CONSTITUTION HOLDS 10,000 MEN

Law Bars Entire National Guard from War, Says Brig. Gen. Butt.

DOUBTS ESTIMATES OF FORCE AVAILABLE

Believes Militia Not in Perfect Condition for War—Tribune Article Praised.

Brigadier General McCoskey Butt, N. Y., known as one of the best authorities on national guard affairs in the United States, commented the article in The Tribune yesterday concerning the general conditions of the national guard as the only clear statement of facts yet published. He also pointed out an important paragraph in the constitution of the State of New York which will have to be carefully considered, it is said, in the event of a call for war service. General Butt said:

"It is simply amazing the amount of rubbish that appears about the national guard by those absolutely ignorant of its organization or condition. The strength of the national guard of New York, for example, on paper is some 15,000 officers and men, but can these 15,000 be relied on to march to the war on twenty-four hours' notice, as some persons have stated, or even at a later date? There would be many patriotic and capable officers and men respond, but not 15,000.

"There would be necessarily many eliminations for physical and other reasons; and if the state finally had 10,000 officers and men of the 15,000 now in the guard sworn into the United States service it would be lucky.

"Of course, there would be no scarcity of volunteers, and the vacancies in the rank and file could soon be filled. It takes time, however, to examine the men; then they must be equipped and drilled in concentration camps, and this takes a lot more time—several months, in fact.

"It is true, the entire guard can be mobilized in about twenty-four hours, but this is far from being ready for war. As the various commands must be filled up to war strength, this would mean something like 15,000 new men being examined and mustered in.

"The supplies of arms, etc., for the additional men would have to be sent by the War Department, as well as some equipment lacking for those in the guard now. What is true of New York is true of other states, and the fallacy of supposing that we have 120,000 national guardsmen ready to march into Mexico at the drop of the hat can readily be seen.

"However, by far the most important element is rifle practice, which would require time. The national guard as a whole is very poorly instructed as to this, the most essential part of soldiering, and New York is not an exception.

"Just who is responsible for the statement that New York can put 25,000 men in the field at ten hours' notice, I do not know. A baseball field may have been meant and there is no doubt as to this, but the man who says

WAR PREPARATIONS ATTRACT HUNDREDS

Brooklyn Navy Yard Thronged by Visitors Out to See Big Battleships.

Hundreds visited the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday to watch preparations for war. Gun crews, with their field pieces, went through drills which amazed the spectators.

The commandant of the yard permitted visitors on the ships, and all day groups of men and women clambered around the big battleships Texas, New York and Wyoming.

The rush equipment orders for the New York were filled yesterday, and many workmen were kept busy stocking her for the trial cruise to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Work on the Texas continued without interruption. It will be a month before the Wyoming can be recommissioned and leave the yard.

The news conveyed in a radio message to Captain Howard that four marines had been killed and twenty-one wounded in the attack on Vera Cruz gave 150 marines something to think about. They have been ordered to leave on Thursday for Vera Cruz.

AEROPLANE TESTED FOR REBEL CHIEFS

Carranza's Representative Accepts It After Flight at Hempstead Field.

For the purpose of demonstrating a new aeroplane to a representative of the rebel army of Mexico, and incidentally to try for the American altitude record, Charles F. Niles, who made sensational flights Saturday, went out to the field at Hempstead Plains yesterday afternoon. He failed in the attempt to break the record, but gave a satisfactory test of the machine, and it was delivered at once to W. A. Staats, as the official representative of Carranza.

Niles made a flight of fifty-five minutes and ascended 11,000 feet. The contract with the rebel forces called for an altitude of 8,000 feet.

After Niles' flight, Kantrow, chief pilot of the Moisant Aviation Company, builder of the machine, took Staats to a height of 1,500 feet. At the finish Staats said that the aeroplane was satisfactory and formally received it on behalf of General Carranza. It will be shipped to-day by way of Juarez.

Staats, who is in constant communication with the army, received a dispatch yesterday which said that the rebels under no conditions would unite with Huerta against the United States, and that Carranza and Villa believed this country to be their friend. Staats said that the rebel chiefs welcomed any move that would remove Huerta from power. He also said emphatically that there was no dissension between Villa and Carranza.

"Just who is responsible for the statement that New York can put 25,000 men in the field at ten hours' notice, I do not know. A baseball field may have been meant and there is no doubt as to this, but the man who says

sufficient influence behind it to bring it before that body.

If it is necessary to raise volunteers—and it surely will be required if there is to be a first field army of 100,000 men—there is bound to be confusion in organizing the troops into proper commands and in commissioning the officers who must be selected and individually appointed, whether or not the militia is converted into volunteers.

10,000 Officers Required.

It is estimated that for an army of 250,000 men there will be required 10,000 officers, including line and staff. There will be at least 175 regiments of fifty officers each for the line. Under existing conditions the militia may not be regarded as volunteers and employed outside the United States. As militia they may not be used in the Mexican situation in any place other than along the Texas border. It is surmised by army officers that this relegation of the militia to a place subordinate to the volunteers will not meet with opposition from the state troops.

A provision of the volunteer army act, which has been subjected to criticism in the form in which it passed the Senate, relates to the term of enlistment for volunteers, who are required to serve in the regular army a period of four years unless the war is sooner terminated. Some of the military experts believe that the enlistment should be for the period of hostilities in order that should the volunteers be required for a longer time than four years there would not be required such wholesale re-enlistment as would prevail under the Senate provision.

No orders have been issued at the War Department relating to troops of the regular army. Everything is in readiness in the form of telegrams to be sent when it shall be decided that a movement of troops is necessary in forming the first field army. All the details relating to troops, officers and supplies have been put in proper form and are retained at the Army War College.

The Volunteer Difficulty.

The programme for the regular army would be a comparatively simple matter to handle. Much apprehension, however, is entertained by War Department officials concerning the raising of volunteers and the difficulties and doubts attending the employment of the militia. There are already evidences of this confusion in the War Department.

In another respect considerable anxiety has been expressed regarding the deficiency in the force of army hospital corps men. When the tactical divisions of the army take the field it will be found they have not more than one-fourth of the sanitary units required for the medical service and called for by the field service regulations. In fact, the first division, the headquarters of which is in New York, possesses not a single sanitary unit.

This fault is in the War Department, as Congress long ago gave authority for placing in the hands of the President the responsibility for providing a hospital corps of the requisite strength and the surgeon general of the army has repeatedly urged that precautionary measures be taken.

WARSHIPS THROG WATERS OF MEXICO

They Represent Foreign Powers in Various Ports on Both Coasts.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 21.—Following is a list of foreign warships now in Mexican waters:

At Vera Cruz: The French cruiser Descauries, 2,505 tons, 278 men, 325 feet in length, 21.3 feet draft; four 5.4-inch guns, ten 3.9-inch guns, main battery; built 1884. English armored cruiser Essex, 2,800 tons, 655 men, 440 feet length, 24.5 feet draft, fourteen 6-inch guns, main battery; built 1902.

Spanish cruiser Carlos V, 9,900 tons, 690 men, 403 feet length, 28 feet draft; two 11-inch guns, eight 6.6-inch guns, four 4.1-inch guns, main battery; built 1896.

At Tampico: The English cruiser Hermione, 4,380 tons, 318 men, 320 feet length, 19 feet draft, two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, main battery; built 1893.

At Puerto Mexico: The British cruiser Lancaster, 9,800 tons, 655 men, 440 feet length, 24.5 feet draft, fourteen 6-inch guns, main battery; built 1902.

At Ensenada (west coast): The British gunboat Algerine, 1,550 tons, 106 men, 155 feet length, 11.2 feet draft, six 4-inch guns, main battery; built 1895.

At Manzanillo (west coast): The Japanese armored cruiser Izumo, 5,700 tons, 453 men, 434 feet length, 24.2 feet draft, four 8-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, main battery; built 1888.

At Guaymas (west coast): The French armored cruiser Montcalm, 9,517 tons, 540 men, 440 feet in length, 24 feet draft, seven 6-inch guns, six 4-inch guns, main battery; built 1910.

At Mazatlan (west coast): The German cruiser Nürnberg, 3,400 tons, 236 men, 290 feet in length, ten 4.1-inch guns, main battery; built 1907.

At Acapulco (west coast): The British sloop-of-war Shearwater, 965 tons, 139 men, 190 feet length, 11.2 feet draft, four 4-inch guns, main battery; built 1900.

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